APPENDIX

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REPORT ON THE 39TH CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS (IFLA) Grenoble, France, August 27-September 1, 1973

[Editor's Note: This report is limited to the sessions which Library of Congress staff members who attended the conference were able to cover. Reports were contributed by Henriette D. Avram, Chief, MARC Development Office; Virginia Haviland, Head of the Children's Book Section; John G. Lorenz, Deputy Librarian of Congress; C. Sumner Spalding, Assistant Director (Cataloging), Processing Department; and Paul Vassallo, Director, National Serials Data Program. The reports will be published in this and next week's LC *Information Bulletin.*]

Approximately 900 delegates and observers from 73 countries attended the 39th session. Some African and Asian countries were represented for the first time, owing partially to the fact that there was a pre-session seminar sponsored by IFLA and UNESCO for representatives of developing countries. The theme for the pre-session and for the Conference was Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC), and papers on UBC were presented throughout the program. Meetings were held in the ultra-modern Bibliothèque Interuniversitaire de Grenoble.

PRE-SESSION ON ISBD

The revision of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs, ISBD(M), was the subject of two day-long meetings on August 23-24, preceding the opening of IFLA on August 27. A. H. Chaplin, Chairman of the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, presided over the deliberations of 31 representatives of national bibliographies, national libraries, and national library associations, and five representatives of the International Standards Organization Technical Committee 46, UNISIST, and the IFLA Working Group on ISBD(S), the ISBD(M) counterpart for serials. Nineteen countries were represented. Two Library of Congress staff members who participated were C. Sumner Spalding, Assistant Director (Cataloging), Processing Department, and Henriette D. Avram, Chief, MARC Development Office. Also present was Åke I. Koel (Yale University), Chairman of ALA's Descriptive Cataloging Committee.

The text under study was a draft revision prepared by a special editorial committee and based on comments already received on the published ISBD(M), which appeared originally in 1971.

Based on the decisions reached at these meetings, the editorial committee will prepare the text to be used for publication of a definitive edition. This text will not alter the earlier text in any fundamental way but will express the ISBD(M) more fully and with greater clarity and precision, which should reduce the variation in practice among the bibliographies which have been applying its provisions.

The Library of Congress will now proceed to complete its draft revision of Chapter 6 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* which, when approved by the cataloging rules committees of the American and Canadian library associations, will be published as a separate pamphlet, the necessary prelude to adoption of the ISBD(M) by the Library of Congress and the North American library community.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION, August 27

The opening meeting, presided over by Herman Liebaers, Director of the Royal Library of Belgium and President of IFLA, began with words from J. Fontanet, Minister of Education, who paid tribute to the city of Grenoble—where a subscription library that included Voltaire was opened in 1773—and its present public libraries. "No national education is possible without libraries," he noted, and added that France is in the process of renovating its school and public libraries, with a network of annexes through bibliobuses.

Welcoming speeches also were offered by H. Dubedout, Deputy Mayor of Grenoble, and by R. Pierrot, President of the French Library Association, who called attention to the number of representatives from the developing countries of Africa "who will become member countries of IFLA." Peter Lazar, of the UNESCO Department of Documentation, Libraries and Archives, referred to IFLA as the "key institution for the exchange of documentation and information," and noted that the "improvement of bibliographical control demands the attention of UNESCO."

The main address of this session came from Presi-

dent Liebaers, whose full remarks centered on three matters, After International Book Year, From Universal Decimal Classification to Universal Bibliographic Control, and New Structures for IFLA.

On the first topic, Mr. Liebaers noted that the secretariat of IFLA has asked all members to include in their annual reports a chapter on their contributions to IBY, with a "listing of national and local activities of undeniable international interest." He commented on examples in this opportunity "to step out of . . . traditional isolation" and added that a selection of papers by authors, publishers, booksellers, and librarians presented in Budapest last year under the title *Reading in a Changing World* will be published shortly by Verlag Dokumentation in Munich (which, he noted, has become the publisher of IFLA). He called attention to the special May 1972 issue of the UNESCO *Bulletin for Libraries* devoted to International Book Year which contains the revision of the text of the Public Library Manifesto first published by IFLA in 1949. UNESCO also took initiative regarding the publication of the text of The Charter of the Book, drafted by six international nongovernmental organizations.

Mr. Liebaers stressed that "international cooperation is more fundamental in the life of libraries than in other branches of the book industry," and followed this with examples of international seminars and conferences held with the sponsorship or cosponsorship of UNESCO or by the support of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. He concluded this portion of his address by referring to the decision taken by the General Conference of UNESCO to transform International Book Year into a permanent program of book promotion and development, with "our Federation [being] ready to provide its full cooperation [since] for us International Book Year had no beginning and no end."

On the subject of Universal Bibliographic Control, Mr. Liebaers said "UBC . . . is a program of action which is permanent, diversified, complex, decentralized, with its cohesion determined only by the will and desire to improve the bibliographic infrastructure of all professional work undertaken in our libraries, documentation centers and information services. UBC . . . aims at the creation of a world-wide system for the exchange of bibliographic information. The purpose of the system is to make universally and promptly available, in a form which is internationally acceptable, basic bibliographic data on all publications issued in all countries. The concept of UBC presupposes therefore a network of component national parts, covering a wide range of publishing and library activities, integrated at the international level to form a unified system."

In effect, this demands "the existence of national bibliographic agencies with the following functions: (1) to establish the authoritative bibliographic record for each new publication in the country; (2) to produce those records in a national bibliography which appears regularly; (3) to produce and distribute those records in a standard physical form (as cards, machine-readable tapes, or acceptable alternatives); (4) to receive and distribute within its own country, similar records produced by other national bibliographic agencies; and (5) as circumstances permit, to create a retrospective national bibliography."

With this, he continued, "at the international level, the integration of national bibliographic agencies to form the total system depends upon the universal recognition and acceptance of the two following conditions: (1) that each national bibliographic agency is the agency responsible for establishing the authoritative bibliographic record of the publications of its own country, and (2) that international standards are applied in the contents of the record . . . ." And, he said, "let us not forget either the extension internationally of national efforts, such as those of the Library of Congress, with its book procurement and processing centers in regions of the world where bibliographic control is still inadequate."

For IFLA, he stated, "UBC is not a new concept" since "much work leading towards this major objective has already been accomplished by its sections and committees" and there are studies in progress and more projects in the immediate future.

Concluding this portion of his address, Mr. Liebaers defined IFLA's aim to set up a central ad hoc UBC Committee, including representatives of those IFLA sections and committees already contributing to the program, and to appoint a small Executive Committee with the following functions: "coordination of all activity within IFLA directed at UBC; liaison with other organizations with similar objectives; commissioning of particular projects and studies; and support of projects undertaken by other organizations." (This Executive Committee would have the assistance of a professional secretariat.) He added that "it is likely that the Committee will be concerned during its first period of three years with the establishment of standards . . . , with widening the range of standards for bibliographic descriptions and for headings, with the operation of an information center for national bibliographic agencies using machine systems, with

the establishment of new national bibliographic agencies and the identification of particular bibliographic problems where action by other organizations could be taken."

Looking at new structures for IFLA, Mr. Liebaers commented on efforts to strengthen the IFLA secretariat and to put some order in finances (with program budgeting required) and also a concern with revision of the statutes. He pointed out that the Publications Committee and the Working Group on Developing Countries are finally off the ground.

Looking ahead, Mr. Liebaers commented that the general theme of the 1975 congress will be IFLA itself, noting the steady growth of IFLA and the need to redistribute interest in international work through specialized meetings and regional meetings.

Finally, he came to the importance of having an annual meeting of a new type: "a real General Council . . . [that] would bring together only active members of IFLA" (members of the executive board, consultative committee, and standing advisory committees, with one delegate from each member association—a total of about 300 participants). ". . . 1976 will be the first normal meeting of the new type and . . . 1977, the year of the 50th anniversary of IFLA, will be chosen to organize a large commemorative congress with as many participants as possible."

SECOND PLENARY SESSION, August 27

Roger Pierrot, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, Coordinator of the general theme for the 39th session of IFLA, opened the session. Preben Kirkegaard, Denmark, gave his treasurer's report in which the critical financial situation of the association was emphasized. The member associations must be prepared for an increase in dues, he stated. W. R. H. Koops, Royal University of Groningen and Chairman of the Publications Committee, called attention to the new IFLA quarterly journal which is in the planning stage and should see publication before the Washington session in 1974.

The first of three papers was presented by Suzanne Honoré, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris. Referring to the importance of Universal Bibliographical Control in acquisitions work, she not only emphasized that entries must be completed and published speedily, but called for inclusion in the entries of indications of the general function the book is designed to fill, such as information, recreation, or teaching, and the level of the readership for which it is designed, such as primary, secondary, or higher education, research level. She also pointed out that there are still many older books, especially in Europe, that need bibliographical description once current works are fully under control.

A. L. van Wesemael, University of Utrecht, spoke on "Universal Bibliographical Control in a Country without a National Bibliography." In the Netherlands there is no national bibliography nor is there a national copyright deposit law, though book trade publications have been well covered for a long time by *Brinkman's Cumulatieve Catalogus van Boeken.* This poses great problems for UBC and the administration of ISBN and ISSN numbering systems. The Ministry of Education and Science, however, has under study both the enactment of a copyright deposit law and the establishment of a national bibliography. Many difficult questions will have to be resolved.

N. M. Sikorsky, All-Union Book Chamber, USSR, presented a paper written with the collaboration of the Lenin State Library on "National Bibliography in the USSR and Problems of Bibliographical Control." Broad coverage is assured by the legal necessity for deposit with the All-Union Book Chamber for authorization for publication. Another copy is sent also to the appropriate union or autonomous republic book chamber. Standardization is based on the Soviet cataloging codes, the Universal Decimal Classification System, and the Soviet literature classification. The new International Standard Bibliographic Description is acceptable with the qualifications that it needs "elaboration and approval" by the International Organization for Standardization. The speaker called also for development of "methods of description," by which he appeared to mean standards for entry and heading. He looked forward to the "speedy inclusion of the Soviet national bibliography in the UBC system."

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GROUP

The IFLA contributions to the UNESCO Intergovernmental Conference on Planning of National Documentation, Library and Archives Infrastructures, to be held on September 23-27, 1974, in Paris, were discussed at the group's meetings. These will include a major paper on Universal Bibliographic Control as well as a background paper including national library planning, technological developments, library management, and work in developing countries.

Other matters discussed included communications among sections, committees, and other groups within IFLA as well as with outside organizations and a

review of contract work in progress and in the process of being negotiated.

COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

The meeting of the committee on August 28, was opened by Maria J. Schiltman, Netherlands, with the reading of a tribute to István Gombocz, the past Chairman of the committee, who died during the last year. All stood in silent tribute to the man and his outstanding accomplishments in the field of exchange. Peter Genzel, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, was then elected Chairman to succeed Dr. Gombocz and took over the chair. Plans were laid to continue Dr. Gombocz's work on the revision of the UNESCO Handbook on the *Exchange of Publications*, and to complete the history of the Committee on the Exchange of Publications which was not quite finished when Dr. Gombocz died. At the conclusion of the meeting it was announced that the Kent State University School of Library Science has established an István Gombocz Scholarship for Hungarian students.

COMMITTEE ON MECHANIZATION AND COMMITTEE ON RARE AND PRECIOUS BOOKS

The committees held a joint meeting on August 28 at which John W. Jolliffe, Keeper of Catalogues, Bodleian Library, Oxford, presented his paper, "Project LOC and the 'Fingerprint.' " Project LOC was initiated in 1968 to investigate the problems connected with the computer production of a union list of early books in the libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, and in the British Museum. Mr. Jolliffe served as Project Director. The "fingerprint" is a technique designed to remove duplicate records of the same work from a machine-readable file. The characters making up the "fingerprint" are selected from predefined points in the book. These characters should be identical to the "fingerprint" of another book of the same setting of the same text. The intention is that the selection of characters can be made by inexperienced staff. Mr. Jolliffe described the background of the "fingerprint" technique, the experience gained during the Project LOC investigation, and stated that although it appears there are problems with the form of the "fingerprint" chosen for Project LOC, it does seem likely that some variant can be used to advantage. A paper, describing Project LOC and the "fingerprint" will be published in the Proceedings of the 10th Clinic on Library Applications of Data Processing (Urbana, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1973).

The Committee on Mechanization held a separate meeting on August 29. The Chairman, W. Lingenberg (Arbeitsstelle für Bibliothekstechnik bei der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Berlin) opened the meeting with a general discussion of the goals of the Mechanization Committee, which include (1) liaison with other committees of IFLA and other organizations such as FID, ISO, UNISIST; (2) organization of working groups to satisfy the requirement for a specialized need, such as the Working Group on Content Designators; (3) organization of meetings for the discussion of general mechanization problems; and (4) support of the concept of the Universal Bibliographical Control. Speakers for the session were Marc Chauveinc, University of Grenoble, and Richard Coward, The British Library Planning Secretariat, Department of Education and Science, London.

Mr. Chauveinc presented a survey of library automation in France, emphasizing the differences between documentary and library automation systems and describing the latter as being the more complicated to implement. Several automation projects were discussed by Mr. Chauveinc, including the union catalog of foreign periodical titles found in French libraries, "Inventaire Permanent des Périodiques Étrangers en Cours," a listing of rare books published prior to 1500 still found in French libraries, the programs and procedures used to produce catalogs at the Bibliothèque universitaire de Grenoble, the union catalog for the libraries of the Bibliothèque universitaire d'Orleans, the acquisition and cataloging system for the future Bibliothèque des Halles (large public library), the periodical catalog at the Bibliothèque universitaire de Nice, and the circulation systems of the newly opened Bibliothèque de Massy and the Bibliothèque municipale d'Antony.

Mr. Chauveinc also described the work of the Bureau par l'Automatisation des Bibliothèques, which is responsible for coordinating library automation activities in France, for designing and implementing automation projects for the Bibliothèque nationale, and for assisting other institutions in their automation efforts. The first project undertaken by this organization is the production of the Bibliographie de la France.

Mr. Coward's presentation on UBC and the British library system addressed the need for the rapid and efficient distribution of bibliographic data. He emphasized the importance of timeliness, an essential ingredient of Universal Bibliographic Control and called for coordinated and continued statistical

measuring systems in each national agency concerned with the acquisition and cataloging of current publications and the recording and distribution of MARC data. Mr. Coward discussed the rapid development of the international MARC networks, and the fact that the international exchange of MARC data is fundamental to UBC. He added, however, that what is lacking is a major program for improving coverage and timeliness of MARC services, stressing that in order to improve performance, we must first measure and evaluate present services. He cited the results of a British Library study of a random sample of publications with 1972 imprints showing that there existed a 15 percent loss in bibliographic control of items not received. He also quoted less than optimum figures for times for the receipt of and the processing of material. Mr. Coward noted the Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Program as an advance in increasing the timeliness of recording cataloging data on U.S. MARC tapes.

[A report on the meeting of the Working Group on Content Designators, cosponsored by the Committee on Mechanization, appears in the report of the Committee on Cataloging.]

COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING

The committee meeting on August 28 was devoted to certain problems in obtaining international agreement on the treatment of corporate bodies in cataloging. The topics discussed are parts of *Corporate Headings: Their Use in Library Catalogues and in National Bibliographies*, being prepared by Eva Verona (President, Yugoslav Cataloging Committee, Zagreb). Dr. Verona conducted the meeting and set forth the nature of the particular problems needing discussion. The first was the definiton of what constitutes corporate authorship. Three different theories are being followed in different countries: one, embodied in the *Statement of Principles* adopted at the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles, Paris, 1961 (followed quite closely by the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules*), is based on the responsibility of the body for the intellectual content of the work; a second theory is that entry should be limited to occurrences of the body's name in the title or to titles that are indistinct without the use of the body's name; and a third is that entry under the body should depend on the role of the body in the issuance of the publication. Since each approach is fundamentally different, a compromise that might be the basis for common agreement has so far proved to be elusive. A straw vote of those present of support for these theories revealed 20 in favor of the first, 12 in favor of the third, and none in favor of the second.

Discussion then turned to a draft rule for determining when a work should be considered to be of corporate authorship when the writing of the work is ascribed to a person or persons. With some suggested editorial revisions, this draft proved to be quite generally acceptable.

Dr. Verona's work, when completed, will cover all phases of the use of corporate headings, including choice and form, and the problems of subordinate bodies.

The committee's second meeting, held on August 30, was opened by A. Hugh Chaplin, Department of Printed Books, The British Museum. Dorothy Anderson, Executive Secretary of the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, reviewed the activities of the committee. These included the publication of *International Cataloging*, in existence for two years with the number of subscriptions having doubled in that time period, the establishment of specialized working groups such as the Working Group on Uniform Headings for Liturgical Works for Catholic Churches, the Working Group on Content Designators (which held its first meeting at Grenoble), and the pre-session on the revision of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Monographs.

Mrs. Anderson announced the availability of the French version of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (North American Text) and Suzanne Honoré, Bibliothèque nationale, followed by announcing the French version of the *International Standard Bibliographic Description for Single Volume and Multi-Volume Monographic Publications* (IFLA Committee on Cataloguing, London, 1971).

Mr. Chaplin discussed possible IFLA projects to be funded by UNESCO grants in 1975-1976. Projects under consideration are a study of existing systems and current proposals for the cataloging of non-book materials, a study of existing systems and current proposals for cataloging in publication and the conditions for the successful implementation for countries in different stages of development, and the preparation of a set of codes to describe the intellectual level of a work taking into account codes currently in existence. There was a lengthy discussion on the last proposal concerning the relation of this study to work already in existence by the Working Group on Content Designators. It was decided that liaison was required.

Mr. Chaplin called attention to the principal item on the agenda, the recommendations submitted by

the Working Group on the Organization of Headings of Voluminous Authors. Unfortunately, the Chairman of the Working Group, Heinz Höhne, Deutsche Bücherei, was not present. M. Pelletier, Bibliothèque nationale, described the decisions taken by the Working Group as those required to reconcile two contradictory situations, the need for large libraries to adopt complex file arrangement schemes for prolific authors as opposed to the need for simplification of file arrangement for the production of catalogs by automated means. The recommendations of the Working Group describe a middle position, that the entry appearing in a record should contain the maximum of information and be capable of being used with a minimum of alteration in library catalogs. Miss Pelletier went on to say that the filing title is not the parallel title or the original title prescribed in the ISBD(M). It should have a standardized position in the bibliographic records. She discussed as possible solutions making the filing title an element of the ISBD(M) in the note area and representing the filing title by a code in the machine-readable record. The first solution requires the establishment of an international list of filing titles and the second solution implies the same standardized list which would be turned over to the ISO/TC 46 Working Group on File Arrangement, and the IFLA Working Group on Content Designators to work out the details of a coding scheme.

Mr. Chaplin asked that all comments on the recommendations of the Working Group be forwarded to Mr. Höhne.

The IFLA Working Group on Content Designators, established jointly by the Committees on Cataloging and Mechanization, held its first meeting on August 27. The members of the Working Group are Henriette D. Avram (Chairman) and Lucia J. Rather, Library of Congress; Edwin Buchinski, National Library of Canada; Marc Chauveinc, Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de Grenoble; Richard Coward, British Library Planning Secretariat, Department of Education and Science, London; R. Erezepky, Deutsche Bibliothek; Joel Poncet, Bibliothèque nationale; and Mogens Weitemeyer, Det Kongelige Bibliotek. Representatives of the Cataloging Committee (A. L. van Wesemael, University Library, Utrecht), the Mechanization Committee (W. Lingenberg, Arbeitsstelle für Bibliothekstechnik bei der Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz), and the International Standards Organization (J. Eggert, Deutscher Normenausschuss, Berlin) also attended.

The scope of responsibility for the Working Group is to arrive at a standard list of content designators for different forms of material for the international exchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form among national agencies of the library community (libraries and national bibliographies). The implementation of the U.S. and U.K. MARC projects and similar MARC projects in other countries, all based on identical format structures, has emphasized the importance of such standardization.

Under discussion at the meeting were several working papers prepared by staff of the MARC Development Office of the Library of Congress.

Before the meeting, agreement had been reached on the scope of responsibility for the Working Group and on the definitions of the terms, tag, indicator and data element identifiers. Consequently, at the meeting, emphasis was placed on and agreement was reached on a set of principles of format design.

Several topics were assigned to various members of the Working Group to be submitted to the chairman by October 1973 for distribution to all members. The Working Group may hold a session in February 1974.

PARLIAMENTARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE LIBRARIES SECTION

Members of the Committee met in Paris on August 24 for study tours of the National Assembly Library and the Senate Library arranged by Jules-Marie Priou and Yves Vincennot, Librarian and Director, respectively, of the libraries.

The section's meeting on August 28 at Grenoble was chaired by Erik J. Spicer, Parliamentary Librarian, Ottawa, and President of the section. A review of the section's work during his six years as its President was made by Kurt Wernicke, Librarian of the German Parliament. Mr. Spicer outlined goals for the coming year which include the continuation of collection of data on parliamentary libraries and the preparation of bibliographies of parliamentary documents, establishment of strong links with the interparliamentary Union in Geneva, participation by provincial, länder, state and other legislative and administrative libraries to participate in the work of the section, and improvement of cooperation between parliamentary and administrative libraries. Mr. Spicer reported that he has been in touch with parliamentary librarians to encourage their interest and cooperation in the work of the section. This resulted in attendance at Grenoble of representatives of the Turkish and Japanese parliamentary libraries. Discussion revealed that it would not be feasible to prepare a parliamentary lexicon and that it is still

desirable to issue a news sheet to facilitate communication among parliamentary libraries when this can be undertaken.

NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION

The program for the first meeting of the section, held on August 29, included three papers and a report. Helmut Rotzsch of the Library Association of the German Democratic Republic presented his paper on "Problems Concerning the Principles of Acquisition of a National Library," stressing the essentiality of as complete collection of original editions published within the country on the basis of state deposit regulations. "The problem of the national book production in national libraries" was the subject of Matko Rojnic's paper. He cited the results of David Mearns' earlier inquiry which recognized that "either from their beginnings or along the way, national libraries were recognized as the natural conservatories of the records of their peoples' genius .... As preservators of national literature, national libraries were designed as legal depositories and offices of record for the product of the national press," but pointed up the problem of the large amount of ephemera now being published. Thomas R. Buckman, President of the Foundation Center in New York, read a paper on "American Foundations and Their Grants to Libraries," pointing up a fairly steady upward curve of the number of grants to libraries in the United States from 1960 through 1972, with 187 grants in the latter year. In the same year, 21 international grants for libraries were made by American foundations.

The second session of the National and University Libraries Section, on August 30, opened with a paper by C. Sumner Spalding, Assistant Director (Cataloging) of the Processing Department, Library of Congress. His paper was on the "Present Role of the Library of Congress in UBC and a Proposed Role for National and Research Libraries." The paper described the cataloging and catalog publication program of the Library of Congress and its coverage of U.S. publications, and the Shared Cataloging and the PL-480 programs and their relation to the principles of UBC, and presented a proposal for a cooperative international program for immediate reporting and rapid publication of lists of current publications acquired from countries without up-to-date national bibliographies. B. Naylor, Institute of Latin-American Studies at the University of London, spoke on "Universal Bibliographical Control of Latin American Materials," describing in very informative detail the special characteristics of book publications, the level of bibliographical control, and the problems of acquisition of materials in this area. "Universal Bibliographical Control of Asian and African Publications," a paper by J. D. Pearson, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, was read in abbreviated form in French, Mr. Pearson having been unable to attend. In this thorough descriptive account of the situation in Africa and Asia, some information on Oceania was also included.

At the session of IFLA's Consultative Committee in the afternoon on August 30, the National and University Libraries Sections' plan to investigate the possibilities of Mr. Spalding's proposal was accepted.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SUB-SECTION

At the session on August 28, Gerhard Pomassl, East Germany, read a paper by Joachim Dietze, University and State Library of Halle, on "The Function of a University Library in the Bibliographical Sphere." His library functions also as a research library resource for its district, as is true of all East German university libraries, and also, as a center for copyright deposit, supports the operations of the Deutsche Bücherei. Bibliographical functions of university libraries are the exercise of a retrospective control over older university publications, bibliographic support for academic events and university administrative officials, and special subject bibliographies and biobibliographies. Printed catalogs should be prepared for special collections and union catalogs for the different parts of the university's collections. Finally, bibliographies of publications of local interest to the region are an obligation to be fulfilled.

Stephen A. McCarthy, Association of Research Libraries, followed with "Bibliographic Control in University Libraries in the United States." He pointed out that American university libraries conceive of their obligation primarily as that of providing good control of their own collections and secondly of contributing to the *National Union Catalog*, especially in the area of special languages where the coverage of LC has been considerably broadened.

Marc Chauveinc, in his "Universal Bibliographical Control and University Libraries," concentrated attention primarily on the technical report literature which is ordinarily not covered by national bibliographies yet is of prime importance to scientists. University libraries should provide proper control for all the publications emanating from the various branches and institutes of the university. There is a need at the national level for bibliographic control

over such publications, a control not now rendered by national bibliographies.

The paper by R. Nikolić-Bogdanović, Serbia, on "Universal Bibliographic Control and the Inclusion of University Libraries in National Information Systems," gave further support to Mr. Chauveinc's main theme. He called for IFLA to establish criteria for what should be included in national bibliographies in the interest of broadening their scope.

COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Committee on Bibliography met on August 29 for a program involving six papers primarily devoted to the work of national bibliographies. This heavy schedule required the speakers to present quite abbreviated versions of their written papers. Jean Lunn, Editor of *Canadiana*, led off with a paper on "National Bibliographies and UBC" in which she pointed out some of the reasons why the ultimate concept of complete comprehensiveness is likely to be limited by practical realities.

Maurice B. Line, National Central Library, London, offered a lucid analytical approach to the question of "Inclusion of Materials in Current National Bibliographies," based on a close study of 14 national bibliographies, selected to include those of different areas and from countries with different degrees of development of the national book trade. Marcelle Beaudiquez, France, presented a paper, again based on a study of 11 national bibliographies, analyzing the structure, informational content, organization of the entries, indexes, frequency, and pattern of cumulation, with an analysis of the various possible patterns and suggestions of the preferred ones in some cases.

John C. Rather, Technical Processes Research Office, Library of Congress, prepared a paper surveying "National Bibliography in the United States," covering the many major bibliographical publications and indexes, official and commercial, that cover various segments of the U.S. publication output. In Mr. Rather's absence, his paper was summarized by Karl Baer, National Housing Center. This was followed by "Universal Bibliographical Control and the Problems of Current National Bibliography," by Kremena Zotova, Cyril and Methodius National Library, Sofia, a study similar to Miss Beaudiquez', calling for modernization of deposit laws, standardization of title pages, and simplification of the ISBD(M) punctuation. The concluding paper was by I. Y. Bagrova "On the Work on Compiling the Index of World Literature 'Bibliographic Activities in the Developing Countries,' " a project of the Lenin State Library, Moscow. Planning has been completed and work is under way; the span of coverage is 1963-1973, and the target date for publication is 1974. Reports of new publications are solicited.